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### VIRGINIA IN 1625-26.

(Abstracts by W. N. SAINSBURY, and copies in the McDonald and De Jarnette Papers, Virginia State Library.)

[In January, 1900, this Society was informed by Mr. Alexander Brown that he had full copies of all papers in the English records relating to Virginia to the end of the year 1627, which he intended to print. As it was not deemed desirable to anticipate by abstracts the much more valuable full copies, the publication of the Sainsbury Abstracts in consecutive order in the Magazine was stopped at the end of 1625 (Vol. VII, p. 136) and taken up again in 1628 (Vol. VII, p. 258.) As nothing seems to be known of Mr. Brown's copies, it has been determined to print the abstracts and copies, which were omitted out of consideration for him. In Vol. XIII, p. 388, the publication of the general series (which had then reached the year 1640) was temporarily suspended to give space for the publication of the Robinson Notes, now concluded.]

#### PETITION<sup>1</sup> OF THE GOVERNOR, COUNCIL AND COLONY OF VIRGINIA, ASSEMBLED TOGETHER, TO THE KING.

(Abstract.)

June (?), 1625.

Petition of the Governor, Council and Colony of Virginia

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<sup>1</sup> This paper, which Brown (*First Republic*, 642) dates June 25, was prepared by the Governor and Council, and by what appears to have been not a regularly convened House of Burgesses, but an informal convention of delegates from the various boroughs and plantations, sent to express the opinions and wishes of the people.

When the Virginians had learned of the efforts to overthrow the Company, the General Assembly of March, 1623-4, which was heartily in sympathy with Southampton, Sandys, Ferrar, and others of liberal views who were then in control of the Company, had prepared and sent to England by John Pountis, member of the Council, various petitions and declarations. Mr. Pountis had died at sea and the Virginia authorities were uncertain whether their papers had ever been delivered.

News had been received in Virginia of the revocation of the Company's charter, of the transfer by the King of the control of Virginia affairs

assembled together to the King. Refer to their petition "in the former year" (see July, 1624, Col. Papers, Vol. 3, no. 21), sent by the hands of John Puntis. Are driven to misdoubt by reason of the death of Puntis and that many things have fallen out contrary to their humble desires that said petitions and relations were never presented to his Royal hands, the rather because the same persons so justly complained of, are joined in his Maj. Commission for governing the affairs of Virginia wherewith being armed, the Petitioners fear they intend to exercise the same tyranny upon petitioners persons which already by the pernicious contract they execute upon petitioners fortunes—Have just cause to fear that upon the establishing of a President and Council in England for the government of Virginia, if those persons shall be chosen of that number, the same power and means to execute their vindictive malice may be more fully and absolutely confirmed and the state of the Colony much more desperate—the effects whereof already begin to appear not only in the scant supply of necessaries this year, not sufficient to cover their nakedness and the rates threefold more excessive than formerly—but also in the extreme discouragement in that great numbers of planters had resolved to have gone for England in these ships expressly to have petitioned his Maj. for redress and protection. But lest the clamour of so many should be troublesome & displeasing to his Majesty—have made choice of Sir George Yeardley—the importance of the cause requiring one who having formerly commanded here in chief and by immediate commission from his Maj. hath again been nominated to succession in the Government, to prefer said petition and relations whereby it will most clearly appear how unfit they are to manage the affairs of this Colony in which they have formerly so much erred even in the fundamental points of Government—Beseech his Majesty to afford a gracious hearing to Sir George Yeardley and to refer

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to a commission composed largely of men hostile to the recent liberal administration of the Company, and a commission had come to Governor Wyatt and the Council, which made no mention of a popular legislature. This situation of affairs greatly alarmed the colonists, and as Wyatt doubtless feared to summon an assembly, a convention was held to petition the King. Sir Geo. Yeardley was sent to England as agent for the colony.

the examination of their cause to William Lord Paget,<sup>3</sup> Sir Richard Weston,<sup>4</sup> Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir Humphrey May<sup>4</sup> and Sir Robert Killigrew,<sup>5</sup> Commissioners for the affairs of Virginia to report thereon to his Majesty. Signed by Sir Francis Wyatt,<sup>6</sup> Sir Fras. West, George Sandys, Samuel Mathewes,

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<sup>3</sup>William, Lord Paget, had been a prominent member of the Virginia Company, and an adherent of the Sandys-Southampton faction. He died in August, 1628. His wife, Lettice Knollys, was a first cousin of Lord Delaware, and of John and Francis West, governors of Virginia.

<sup>4</sup>Sir Richard Weston is stated by Brown to have been the only one of the committee here asked for who had not been a member of the liberal party in the Virginia Company.

<sup>5</sup>Sir Humphrey May, prominent member of the Virginia Company, M. P., and afterwards Master of the Rolls and a Privy Councillor, died June 3, 1630.

<sup>6</sup>Sir Robert Killigrew, prominent member of the liberal party in the Virginia Company, and a close friend to Southampton and Sandys. He is said, by John Ferrar, to have kept the copies of the records of the Company (now in the Library of Congress) in secrecy in his own house lest they should be seized by order of the King. He held many offices and died in May, 1633. He was the maternal uncle of Sir Wm. Berkeley, Governor of Virginia. His wife, Mary, daughter of Sir Henry Woodhouse of Waxham, Norfolk, was a niece of Lord Bacon, and was sister to Captain Henry Woodhouse, Governor of Bermuda, whose son Henry Woodhouse settled in Lower Norfolk county, Va.

<sup>6</sup>Notes on most of the persons who signed this petition may be found in this Magazine, VII, 46-50. Among those not mentioned there are the following:

William Harwood was commander of Martins Hundred. He was appointed to the Council in 1620, but appears to have remained in that body only a short time. In the census of 1624 appears the "Muster" of "Mr. William Harwood" at Martin's Hundred, who came to Virginia in the ship *Frances Bonaventure*.

Ellis Emmerson appears in the census of 1624 as resident at Martin's Hundred. He came in the *George* in 1623. At the time of the census his family consisted of his wife Ann and his son Thomas, aged 11.

For Richard Biggs see this Magazine, XI, 360-361.

In the census of 1624 the muster of Mr. Francis Chamberlain at Elizabeth City appears. He was aged 45. Rebecca, his wife, was aged 37 and came in the *Bona Nova* in 1621. Francis, his son, aged 3, was born in Virginia.

In 1624, at Elizabeth City, is given the muster of John Downman, aged

Abrah Peirse, Roger Smyth, Ralphe Hamor, William Claybourne, Wm. Tucker, Nathaniel Basse, Wm. Pierce, Francis Epes, Thomas Osborne, Will Horwood, Richard Kingesmyll, Issac Chaplyn, Ellis Emerson, Nathaniel Caussey, Richard Bigges, Edw: Waters, Fra: Chamberlaine, John Downeman, John Price, Richard Tailer, Edward Blayne, Henry Woodard, Gilbert Peppet, E. Berkeley, John Crewe, Clem't Dilke, Luke Boys, Hugh Crowder.

(*Colonial Papers*, Vol. 3, No. 42.)

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33, who came in the *John & Francis* in 1611. His wife Elizabeth, aged 22, came in the *Warwick* in 1621.

The muster of John Price appears in the census of 1624. He lived at the Neck of Land, in Charles City, was aged 40, and came in the *Ann* in May —. Ann, his wife, aged 21, came in the *Frances Bonaventure* in April, 1620. Their daughter Mary was aged 3 months. In 1626 John Price owned 100 acres near the Falls of James river.

In the census of 1624 Richard Taylor's muster contained himself, who had come in the *Mary Margaret* in September, 1608; Dorothy, his wife, who had come in the *London Merchant* in May, 1620; Mary, their child, aged 3 months, and one servant man. In 1626 Richard Taylor owned 200 acres in Charles City.

Henry Woodward, who came in the *Diana*, was living at Hog Island with Jane, his wife, in 1624.

Lieutenant Edward Berkeley was son or grandson of the unfortunate John Berkeley, formerly of Beverstone Castle, Gloucestershire, England, who had come to Virginia to manage the iron works at Falling Creek, and had been appointed to the Council, but who was killed in the massacre of 1622. John Berkeley married Mary, daughter of John Snell, Esq., and had issue: Maurice, John, Henry, William, Edward, Thomas, Frances, Elizabeth, Mary and Anne. Maurice came to Virginia with his father, but escaped the massacre. The crest borne by the Berkleys of Beverstone is the same as that which appears on the early wills, &c., of the Berkeleys of "Barn Elms," Middlesex county. The muster of Lieutenant Edward Berkeley at Hog Island, 1624, contains his own name, as having come in the *Unitie*, his wife Jane, who came in the *Seafloore*, his daughter Jane, and two servants.

Lieutenant Gilbert Peppett was living at Flowerdieu Hundred in February, 1623. In 1627 he had a grant of land in Warwick county. He was an active officer in the Indian wars.

The muster of Mr. Hugh Crowder at "Mr. Crowder's Plantation," James City, 1624, contains himself, who came in the *Bona Nova* in 1619, and five servants.

[N. B.—Not having the signature of Sir George Yeardley this petition was probably taken to England and presented by him.—W. N. S.]

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PFTITION<sup>1</sup> OF SIR GEORGE YEARDLEY TO THE KING.

(Abstract.)

Oct. 4, 1625.

Petition of Sir George Yeardley to the King. At his late coming from Virginia, his Maj. poor Colony was in great distress and ready utterly to perish for want of necessary supplies both of munition apparel and all other things, as also in regard of a late pretended Contract made by certain persons who drawing all the profit of his Maj. poor subjects labours into their own purses, thereby utterly disheartened the whole Colony have required petitioner to beseech his Royal assistance for upholding said Colony. Finds since his arrival that order has been taken for the return of certain ships to Virginia with munition apparel and other necessities for the relief of such as are remaining there until next year. Beseeches his Maj. to persevere in his gracious intentions for the supportation of that Colony and to command petitioner to attend the Privy Council to declare the state of the Colony that such further order may be taken not only for the present but future preservation and subsistance of the same as shall be thought most meet.

(1. p. *Colonial Papers*, Vol. 3, No. 46.)

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THE MAYOR &C., OF SOUTHAMPTON TO THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

(Abstract.)

Southampton, Oct. 19, 1625.

The Mayor and Aldermen of Southampton to the Lords of the Privy Council. Set forth what has been done in reference to their Lordships letters to them to set forth a ship of great burthen for the relief of the Colony of Virginia. That whereas there is now setting forth from London one Captain Whittacre with Grindall and one Coe master in a ship of 120 tuns for Virginia, from Plymouth, Abraham Jennens is setting forth another be-

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<sup>1</sup> See Brown's *First Republic*, 643.

sides one here by Mr. Pescod, they beg to be spared or if otherwise their suit is that for the like proportion and shipping they may run the same fortune with Mr. Pescod either for profit or loss.

(*Colonial Papers*, Vol. 3, No. 48.)

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THE GOVERNOR AND COUNCIL OF VIRGINIA TO THE  
PRIVY COUNCIL.

(Copy.)

3 Jany., 1625.

S. P. O. } From the Governor and Company<sup>8</sup> of  
Colo. Vol. 4, No. 1. } Virginia.

Right Honorable &c.

Uppon the 15th of December last, arrived the good shipp called the *Flying Hartt*<sup>8</sup> of Flushing, set out by Mr. Arthur Swaine and William Constable Adventurers of the Company whoe brought no commission with them alleadinge that Mr. Huett (whoe was to bee their pilott) beinge employed to London for procuring a commission, retourned not though they stayed for him a long time to their great hindrance, wherefore conceveing it not any willfull error or neglect, we have afforded them the priviledge due to Adventurers, chiefly in regard the extreame wants of the country enforced us howsoever not to refuse supplies, besides the want of a commission, wee find that above half the passengers come in without any provision at all whoe although they come in as servants to planters, whoe haveinge bine seated here, may be supposed to have made provision for them, yet till the country bee better aforehand, a care would be had not only of new commers, but even to planters, that they come over well provided, but that which happily is the greatest inconvenience is, that after soe longe an expectation, and soe great

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<sup>8</sup> The word "Company," which appears in two letters about this time, is doubtless an error for "Council" or "Country." See Brown's *First Republic*, 647.

<sup>9</sup> The *Flying Hart*, of Flushing, had made a voyage to Virginia as early as 1615. In 1621 the ship brought Sir William Newce, Thomas Newce and Daniel Gookin from Ireland.

charges, they come without any letters or directions at all to guide our proceedings: all which we humbly desire that you would bee pleased to take into your considerations and according to your grave wisdomes to prevent the like inconveniences hereafter, and to give us instructions, if the like case should at any tyme happen, what on our parts is to be done; notwithstanding these irregularityes, the substance of the news they bringe, is so joyfull and welcome, as after many discomforts and perplexities, hath revived the hartts of all men, namely that it hath pleased God to place in the Royall Throne our gracious soveraigne King Charles (whose happie raigne God of his mercy longe contynue over us) who not only in piety, justice, and wisdom treads in the steps of his royall Father of famous memory, but in his affection and favour to this hopefull Colony, not only by contynueing the favors formerly graunted, by adding and enlarging them, and taking the care thereof, amidst the multiplicitie of his greate affaires into his more neere and speciaill consideration, which gives us assured hope that our humble petitions formerlie exhibited shall have a favorable admittance, and such orders taken therin, as may best conduce to the advancement of the plantation, which as it is no lesse to be cherished in the flourishing tymes of peace then necessary to advance the enterprises of warre, soe it well agrees with the fortitude and magnanimitye of his most excellent Majestie (wherein he emulates the glory of his renowned Predicessor) to prosecute and give perfection by his royall favour and bountie to this honorable action. Wee humbly therefore desire you to make remonstrance to his gracious Highnes that not only wee are utterly unfortified against a foreign enemy which wee are now always to expect, but our store of powder and munition (of late soe scantly supplied) is so extreame short, as it is not sufficient to secure our Plantations against our domestique enemies much less for defence against invasions or persecution against the treacherous salvages. The last supplie of powder sent in the Elizabeth (without which Royall bountie of his Majesty wee would not have subsisted), came in soe late in summer as the tyme of preparation for cutting down the salvages corne was past, and since no addition beinge made, wee cannot unfurnish ourselves of any for that soe necessary service which surcease of ours, out of mere necessitie, gives the Salvages



an hope of our inclynation to peace, of which they are infinitely desirous, whereby it is probable that they will plant greate quantities of corne, in knowne places so as if supplies of people, powder and munition come in tyme, wee may have faire opportunitie to revenge their former treacheries, which wee have and ever shall be most willing to performe, with our utmost abilities, although wee hope that some course will be taken to ease the country of that greate chardge. About the middle of July last, arrived Captain [Thomas] Jones in a Spanish Friggott, which hee had taken in the West Indies under the Commission of the States as hee pretended graunted to Captain [John] Powell, from whose consortship hee separated himself, and put in here for reliefe, his vessell being very leaky, and their victualls spent, shee brought in no prize, but some few raw hids, which by negligence lay sunke in the shippe and weere spoyled, himself dyed shortly after, and since his death ther are rumours risen (contrary to ther first examinations) mutenyces and disorders committed by Captain Jones, and some of his company against Captain Powell, of which perhaps wee may have more light from England or the low countrys, according to which wee may the better knowne how to proceede since wee conceive the substance of ther acts against the Spaniards are not now too strictly to be questioned. They brought in with them for their pilott out of the goulfe (wherin they had lost themselves divers moneths) a Portugall, who seemes to bee expert in all places uppon the coasts of the West Indies, whoe is yett liveinge; how to dispose of him wee knowe not till wee here from you.

Uppon the former letters wee did forbear to execute our proclamation concerning the rates of comodities though wee then certified you how excessive they grow, and have since exceeded all bounds and lymitts, but finding that notwithstanding itt hath pleased his Majestie to disanull the provitions contract, prizes [prices] rather increase then deminish, wee have bine constrained to review the execution of the former edict, by a new Proclamation the coppie wherof wee herewith send you, desiring that wee may rather bee believed in those things that wee finde necessary to the upholding of the Collony, then every idle informer, which speak only for ther owne ends, submitting that to your judgements, whether by our soe lowe prising of our Tobacco

for the encouragement of Adventures wee do not rather prejudice ourselves then them, what benefitt shall wee have by the sole importation if we have not twelve pence the pound for our Tobacco in exchange for comodities, or how can wee counsell the planter to make his tobacco principall good, which now soe much concernes us, if hee still bee enforced to make soe great quantities to furnish himself with necessaries. And wheras itt may bee concived, that by the fullnes of the supplies the rates will fall of themselves, there is little hope therof and in the meane tyme, wee shalbe brought to as desperat a condition by debts and povertie as wee are now in by the skantnes of supplies: how can it be imagined that the country should be fully supplied wheras according to the rates latly currant two thousand pounds adventure will exhaust all the tobacco of one crop.

The Gouverner hath long expected a successor, and the necessity of his privat estate, compelleth him, not to put off any longer his retourne for England, which some of the Counsell purpose also, for which though wee hope it is already provided, yet wee hold it our dutie to give you advertizement therof.

Wee have bine enforced for want of advice, and a new commission to proceed according to the former, and wee humbly desire that our continewing the same forme and course of our proceedings, may be interpreted as done out of necessity, least the Collony (in the interior) should suffer for want of due order and gouvernement.

Lastly beseeching you to take such order that wee may not hereafter bee at a stand or amazed in our bussines for want of direction, and that our endeavours in his Majestie's service may not be frustrat for want of means, wee humbly take our leaves, resting.

Att your commands

Francis Wyatt.  
Roger Smyth.  
Francis West.  
Ralph Hamor.  
Abraham Persey.  
William Claybourne.

James Cittie the 3rd of January, 1625.

## PROCLAMATION AS TO RATES OF COMMODITIES.

(Abstract.)

[Inclosure.]

January 3d 1625-6.

Proclamation by the Governor and Council of Virginia renewing a former Proclamation of 31 August 1623 for restraining the excessive rates of Commodities—commanding that no person in Virginia, either Adventurer or Planter shall vent, utter, barter or sell any of the commodities following above the prices hereafter mentioned, viz:

Wine a gallon, . . . .	3 lbs of Tobacco
Aquavitæ a gallon, . . . .	3 lbs “ “
Cyder & Vinegar a gallon, . . . .	2 lbs “ “
Sugar the lb. . . . .	1 lb “ “
Butter the firkin, . . . .	20 lbs “ “
Cheese 3 lbs. . . . .	1 lb “ “
“Neates lether 2 sold shoves,” . . . .	2 lbs “ “
“Neates lether 3 sold shoves,” . . . .	3 lbs “ “
Newfoundland fish the hundred, . . . .	10 lbs “ “
Canada dry fish the hundred, . . . .	24 lbs “ “
Canada wet fish the hundred, . . . .	30 lbs “ “

—and otherwise according to the rate and proportion of the same.

James City, 31 Dec. 1625. 2pp.

(*Colonial Papers*, Vol. 4, No. 1. 1.)

## SIR GEORGE YEARDLEY'S COMMISSION AS GOVERNOR.

[Printed in this Magazine XIII, 298-302. The printed copy is derived from the Robinson MSS. and, as will be seen by reference, is dated March 14, 1625-6. The copy in the McDonald Paper is from one in the Public Record office, London, and is dated May 4, though a note by Col. McDonald's copyist states that the original among the rolls shows that the true date was March 4. Brown gives the date as March 14. There are some verbal differences between the McDonald and the Robinson copies, but nothing of consequence.]

LETTER FROM THE GOVERNOR AND COUNCIL OF VIRGINIA  
TO THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

(Copy.)

6 April 1626.

S. P. O. } From the Govenor and Company of  
Colo. Vol. 4, No. 9. } Virginia.

Right Honorable

The 23th of March arrived the good shipp the Virgine of Southampton with letters from your Lordships of the 24th of October last, whereby wee understand his Majestie's Royall care of this Plantation, as well in present supplies of our wants, as in taking order for the full and perfect setlinge of the affaires theroff to the great incouragement of the whole Collony. Shee brings us an earnest of those larger supplies gratioously promised by his Majestie in comodities, though in proportion not answerable to our great wants, yet all very usefull and well conditioned, for which wee must acknowledge our great bond to your Lordships, and in particular to our singuler good Lord, the Lord High Treasurer.

Wee must ever acknowledge it as singular favour from his Majestie, that hee hath bine pleased to remit the imposition uppon Tobacco in consideration of supplieing of the Collony, and wee humbly desire that your Lordships will be please to take order that itt may bee as well performed on their parts as promised since wee understand not as yet of any shipp sett out by them, except it should bee the William and John which is a small shipp and her course by the West Indies, as the tymes are full of hazard, and makes our supplie by her uncertayne, neither can it be great as well in respect of the passengers, which shee is to land there, as of the commodities which may bee likelie to bee vented there.

Nothinge hath been longe more earnestly desired then the setlinge of the affaires of the Collony, as well for the Government as other waies, neither could there have bine a greater incouragement to the planter, then to understand itt to bee his Majestie's gratioous pleasure that no person of whom they have heretofore

justly complayned, should have any hand in the Government either here or their, and wee humbly desire your Lordshipps to sollicit his Majestie (if it bee not don alreadie) for the speedy accomplishment thereof the rather because the Governours necessary occasions require his present retourne.

His Majestie's gracious assurance that every man shall have his perticuler right preserved and enlarged with addition of reasonable munitiēs, will be a singuler meanes of inviting many people hither, and setling themselves here who for the most part heretofore (by reason of the many distractions and discouragements) have only endeavored a present cropp and their easie retourne to the great hinderence of raising staple comodities, and all works of worth and continewance which all men will with earnestnes and alacrytie applye themselves to, when ther thoughts are fixed in this country, and much the rather if your Lordshipps shall obtaine of his Majestie the remission (for the present) of the imposition uppon Tobacco, and other comodities, for the perfecting whereof, since as yett wee must bee inahbled by upholding the price of Tobacco, wee humbly beseech his Majestie to continue his favour in prohibiting the importation and saile of all Tobaccos, except from this Collony and the Summer Islands, and here wee cannot but make remonstrance to your Lordshipps how providentiall these petty plantations of the English in the Salvage Islands in the West Indies must needs prove to this Collony in effect to the utter overthrowing of the benefitt of the sole importation graunted to us by his Majestie both in respect of the quantities they may send, and that under collier thereof much Spanish Tobacco may bee imported and vented; and if the said prohibition bee not strictly and presily lookt to, the marchant (who hardly keepes himself, within the bounds of our proclamation concerning the rates of comodities) will take advantage there uppon to inhance his prices excessively, whereby the Collony will be kept in poverty as formerly.

Those great and important works of suppressing the Indians; discoveries by sea and land: and fortification against a forraign ennemy, that they may be thoroughly and effectually performed, will require no lese nombers then five hundred soldiers, to bee yearly sent over with a full years provision of victuall, apparell,

armes, munition, tooles and all necessarys, to which worthy designes, the collony wil be alwaies ready to yeald their best furtherance and assistance as they have bine very forward since the massacre, notwithstanding their great losses then sustayned, and wee conceive soe great expence will have the better successe, if the ordering thereof be refered to the Governor and Counsell here residing, with the advice (in spetiall cases) of the Generall Assembly; both concerning this, and all other things which may conduce to the setlinge of the Plantation, wee have formerly given your Lordships advertisement in the generall Assembly's answeare [to the four propositions propounded by your Lordships] to the Commissioners sent hether, and wee doubt not but Sir George Yardley hath given your Lordships full information of all things necessary; but that nothing bee wantinge on our parts by the next shippes wee will give yaur Lordships more full advertisment, what courses wee conceive most proper and assured for advancement of this noble action, tending soe much to the glory of God, and his Majestie's honour as farr as experience upon the place shall inable our weake abilities. By the next alsoe wee shall advertise your Lordships of the titles and estates of the severall owners of lands and other particularities required by your Lordships, wherein wee could not give your Lordships present satisfaction, these shippes beinge suddenly to depart.

Wee shall exactly observe his Majestie's command, that all judgments, decrees, and important actions bee given determined, and undertaken by the advice and voyes of the greater part of the Counsell (which course alsoe wee heretofore observed in all our proceedings) and that all bee done in his Majestie's name, under whose Royall Government and protection this action (which hath hitherto laboured under soe many difficulties) shall wee doubt not receive the due perfection; and (as wee never did) soe wee shall always forbear the chosing of any Officers for longer tyme, then during his Majestie's pleasure.

Thus beseeching your Lordships to contynue the patronage of this plantation that the beames of his Majestie's favour may by your meditation and counsell shine and be derived uppon us, to cherish our indeavours, and quicken our new springing hopes, that no contrary gusts may nip them in the bud nor envi-

ous cloud interpose itself between us and that comfortable light,  
wee humbly take our leaves.

Your Lordshipps very humble servants

Francis Wyatt.  
Frans. West.  
Roger Smyth.  
Raphe Hamor.  
Abrah: Peirseý.  
Willm. Claybourne.

James Cittie, the sixth of April, 1626.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

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## JOURNALS OF THE COUNCIL OF VIRGINIA IN EXECUTIVE SESSIONS, 1737-1763.

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(From the Originals in the Virginia State Archives.)

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(CONTINUED.)

At a Council held Dec'r 9, 1741.

PRESENT:

Ye Gov'r.

Mr. Commissary	Wm. Randolph
William Byrd	John Tayloe
John Robinson	Philip Lightfoot
John Custis	Thomas Lee Esq'rs.

The Governor Acquainting the Board that he had a letter from Mr. Tailly one of ye Inspectors of Page's Warehouse in Hannover County that he had Serv'd 4 Months & desiring ye Opinion of ye Board how much he ought to receive of his Salary for Such time, it is ye Opinion of ye Board that he ought to be paid 2lf in proportion to ye time of his Attendance.

The Governour presented to the Board a Letter from Henry